

The bodies of the parasitized hosts were empty after emergence of the parasite, and externally with little or none of the usual cottony excretion.

So far as known this is the only parasite of *Schizoneura evataegi* recorded in the literature.

Types:—Accession Nos. 40284 (8 ♀'s tag-mounted, 5 ♀'s in xylol-balsam, 1 slide, and 1 ♀ head, xylol-balsam, reared November 16–December 10, 1908) and 40291 (2 ♀'s in xylol-balsam, 1 slide, Dec. 12, 1908), Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Illinois. *Cotype*—*Cotype No. 12167*, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. (3 ♀'s in xylol-balsam, 2 slides).

CHRY SOPHANID NOTES.—*Zeroe* Boisd. I have recently obtained an egg of this species from Mr. E. J. Newcomer, who observed the female ovipositing in Placer County, near Lake Tahoe, where *zeroe* occurs abundantly. Shape depressed spheroid, the height not more than half the diameter; marked with large white walled polygonal or semicircular cells; considerably flattened at base, less so apically, where the net-work is small and low, the cells gradually enlarging as they approach the base; the micropylar area is deeply depressed, conspicuous. Color creamy-white. Deposited on the stem of the food-plant, which was not identified. Much smaller than the egg of gorgon and the indentations are much finer and even.

Gorgou Boisd. In the December (1907) number of *Psyche* I gave a description of the egg of this species and remarked that the eggs which I had (laid in June and July) had not hatched at that time (October), although the normal hatching time was late August and September. I recently discovered this batch of eggs in a tin box in the drawer of my desk and I find but three of the nine eggs have disclosed larvae. This can probably be attributed to the cool and dry place in which the eggs were kept, as under natural conditions the eggs are particularly exposed to the warmth of the sun, being placed between the forks of its food-plant which only grows on the dry, hot hill-sides.

Arethusa Dod. Mr. F. H. Wolley-Dod, the author of *arethusa*, writes me: "It is the same form listed by Skinner as *phlacas*, though I overlooked the latter name when describing it. It is probably a local form of *phlacas*, of which *hypophlacas* is also a geographical race, occurring in Northern Europe."

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